

| L. HERRICK, Local Agent. | | | | | |
|--|-------|------------------|-------|-------|--|
| DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R. | | | | | |
| TIME TABLE NO. 13. | | | | | |
| Trains Run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time, Daily except Sunday. | | | | | |
| a. m. | p. m. | STATIONS. | p. m. | p. m. | |
| 7 00 | 2 30 | D Dearie A | 12 05 | 6 00 | |
| | | ... A S R... | | | |
| 7 25 | 12 48 | ... Fayette... | 11 50 | 15 15 | |
| 7 45 | 3 00 | D Deward A | 11 35 | 4 50 | |
| 9 20 | | ... M River... | | | |
| 9 40 | 13 15 | ... B L J'n... | 11 18 | 14 25 | |
| | | ... C'd Lake... | | | |
| | | ... S'w Lake... | | | |
| 9 45 | 13 45 | ... B' Lake... | 11 13 | 14 20 | |
| 10 00 | 13 28 | ... Ma Road... | 11 03 | 14 05 | |
| 10 40 | | ... Lake H... | | | |
| 10 50 | 3 42 | D ALBA D | 10 50 | 3 42 | |
| 11 10 | 13 55 | ... Gr River... | 11 20 | 13 10 | |
| 11 25 | 4 04 | ... Gas Camp... | 11 05 | 12 50 | |
| 11 35 | 14 14 | ... J'n River... | 11 06 | 12 45 | |
| 11 40 | 14 13 | ... Wards... | 11 02 | 12 40 | |
| 12 05 | 3 40 | A E Jord'n D | 9 50 | 2 20 | |
| p. m. | p. m. | | a. m. | p. m. | |
| Trains will stop at the above time as shown. | | | | | |
| Trains will stop at the passenger cars or at the | | | | | |
| where points are indicated. | | | | | |
| CLARK HAIR, Gen. Manager. | | | | | |
| W. A. COOMER, Local Agent. | | | | | |

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Photos \$1.00 a dozen and up.
Novelty photos at Laur's old stand.
Penny photos at the Novelty gallery.
Choice apples at Metcalf's market.
Souvenir Post Cards at the Novelty Gallery.

Pay your taxes! It don't pay to have them returned.

Sale of carpet remnants at Sorenson's. Get there.

A few Harrison sleighs left. The best in the market.

Don't miss getting one of our carpet remnants. J. W. Sorenson.

Strictly fresh eggs and gilt edge butter at Metcalf's Market.

All kinds of baking, bread, cakes, and pastry at the new restaurant.

H. P. FOLLIA.

Read the Egg Talk ad of the Woodmere Poultry Farm in another column.

Our F. S. specials are the biggest bargains ever offered. See our new one.

J. W. SORENSON.

Miss Hanson, a cousin of Wilhelm Rae, arrived from Denmark Tuesday morning. Mr. Rae met her at Detroit.

All trimmed hats from 1/2 to 1/3 off. Excellent bargains.

MISS WILLIAMS.

Do not forget the Grange installation of officers next Saturday. Everybody be on hand—oyster supper and a good time.

Look like a sure thing on a telephone line from Grayling to Portage Lake, to Beaver Creek and probably on to Higgins Lake.

M. Laur has left a number of packages of photographs at the Avalanche office, for delivery to his customers, who are requested to call for them.

Anybody and everybody who wants a sleigh, heavy medium or light, can find them here, the best in the market and at right prices. O. PALMER.

Use "Laxative Cold Breakers" every day guaranteed to break a cold, or money refunded—Fournier's Drug Store.

J. Leahy the optician will soon be here again, for date see ad in this issue.

Friday, Jan. 19th, The Ladies' Union of the Presbyterian church will meet with Mrs. Coleman at 2 o'clock. The ladies of the congregation are invited to attend.

The Junior League will serve a fifteen cent supper at W. R. C. Hall, Saturday, December 20. Come one, come all, and help the children fill their treasury.

Mrs. Amy Brolin, an experienced nurse with over twelve years' experience, offers her services to any one in need of her services. Inquire at her home opposite the Court House.

Subject for Biblehistorical Lecture Sunday evening, Jan. 21st, 1905, at Danish Lutheran church will be "Moses Leading the Israelites out of Egypt through the desert."

A. C. KILDEGAARD.

Parties who have ordered photographs from Mr. Laur, which are waiting for them at this office are requested to call for them as he is anxious to close his business here.

A watch found near Mr. Flagg's blacksmith shop Friday. The owner will please call at Mr. R. A. McPeak's house and give right description of it, will receive on payment for this advertisement.

Mrs. Cassie Chadwick has entered upon her ten years service in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, for a conspiracy which wrecked the Citizens' National bank at Oberlin, Ohio. Her glory has departed and her future, oblivion.

All of our subscribers who desire the New York Tribune Farmer, at our reduced price of twenty-five cents a year, will have to order it before March, under a recent ruling of the P. O. Department. It is worth four times the money to any progressive farmer, and NOW is the time to subscribe.

The Board of Supervisors listened to some fine music furnished by the Citizens Band last Wednesday night at the band room. They pronounce it the "Best ever", but we want it stopped, for fear they will remain in session at the expense of the county for the sake of hearing it more often.

Public worship at the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath morning and evening. Subject of the morning sermon will be "Christian Fellowship;" and in the evening the theme will be "Religion possible in the busy life of Daniel."

The "January thaw" which struck us Saturday night continued with light rain Sunday and more Monday, but caught cold at night and Tuesday could be well called a snowy, blizzard day, but welcomed by the woodmen who are handling wood and logs.

There is a slight change of time on this division of the M. C. R. R. Look at the card and do not get left.

V. Salling and E. Sorenson went to the west side of the state Monday, on a combined visiting, business, and prospecting tour.

The Circuit Court for the county of Crawford was in session Monday, with no business but the granting a decree for the tax sales on the first day of May.

The value of advertising is exemplified. Joe Kraus had tried for a month to sell a cutter without, and failed, till last week he put a two line add in the AVALANCHE Thursday, and made a sale from it Friday morning.

A letter from John Dupree, formerly of Beaver Creek, now living at Earl Grey, Province of Saskatchewan, N. W. Ter., says all are well and prosperous, and therefore satisfied in their new home, but could not exist without the AVALANCHE.

From now until the spring work begins our farmers will have plenty of time to figure on what they will do for the State Fair exhibit this year, to enable this county to bring home a bunch of Blue Ribbons which we can do if we go after them. Will we do it? The Ayes have it, and it will be done.

N. P. Michelson has sold his interest in the Central Hotel to his father and will retire from the hotel business, though he will continue the saloon part until spring, but does not anticipate giving it his personal attention much of the time, as he will seek a new field of labor. The Hotel will be run by his Uncle, Peter Michelson, who has lately moved here. The patrons of the house will lose nothing by the change.

Mrs. Osborn left for Chicago Sunday night to attend Madam Hunt's school of instruction for Milliners. This is the only school of the kind in the west that is recognized by the National Association of Milliners, of which Madam Hunt is President. Mrs. Osborn's natural adaptability and her experience will insure her being an apt pupil, and wherever she may locate for her work, she will command the appreciation of all lovers of the beautiful in that line.

Many of our readers are skeptical concerning the finding the Osceola Lead mine as reported last week. We have advised since then from sources that are deemed absolutely reliable, which leads us to say that it is a fact, and we believe it to indicate such a boom for this section as has never been known. Of course we would have had it in some of our near by hills, if we had arranged it, and it may reach out this way, which can be determined by experts after they get the lead, but if not here we congratulate our neighbors and hope their long looked for railroad will materialize within the year, and everything boom in that county.

Through results recently attained by the Michigan food and dairy department, produce from this state has been given higher grading in New York and other eastern markets and better prices are being paid for Michigan produce than under the grading heretofore given our state farm and dairy productions. There has been some comment on the increased expense to the state of the work being done under the auspices of the state dairy and food commissioners, but the actual result of the more vigorous and practical work that department is now doing has given a net gain of many thousands of dollars to our state's producers. It is further true that in directions in which returns in dollars and cents are not sought, those which have to do with preventing the sale of impure and adulterated foods in Michigan, the pure food division as at present organized has accomplished more during the past year than was accomplished through several years under other auspices.

Fred Postal, President of the State Agricultural society is a hustler if he is anything, and he has some ideas of his own, concerning the management of the next State Fair, which we believe will meet the approval of a large majority of the citizens of the state when fully understood, especially the question of the grounds being open on Sunday. First, all sort of exhibitions, shows or trade and all drink shops of any description will be absolutely closed, and the particular attraction for the day, aside from the general view of the stock in their pens and the Art exhibits will be the finest music that can be obtained in the United States. He is already figuring on Sousa's Band, equal to any in the world and others that will excel anything the majority of attendants will ever hear, while, if he has his way, the entrance fee for those days will be cut in two. Thousands will remain in the city and other thousands will attend, whose business will preclude their going at any other time. It will in a measure divide the great crush in and out the last of the week, and we vote Aye, believing it will be a great card for the fair and a benefit to the state.

"Sit on the Lid 'an Smile."

Says Mrs. Wiggs in "Lovey Mary," "If you want to be cheerful jes' set yer mind on it and do it. Can't none of us help what traits we set out in life with, but we kin help what we end up with. When first things got to goin' wrong with me, I says, 'Oh, Lord whatever comes, keep me from gettin' sour.' Since then I've made it my practice to put all my worries down in my heart, then sit on the lid 'an smile."

The Telephone Meeting.

About thirty residents of the townships of Beaver Creek and Grayling responded last Saturday to the call for a meeting to consider the building of a telephone line from Grayling to Portage Lake and thence on to Beaver Creek. So many were present that the meeting was adjourned from the AVALANCHE office to the courthouse. J. L. Hannes was chosen chairman and County Clerk J. J. Colten Secretary. After a pretty thorough discussion of the proposition a committee on organization was appointed and instructed to prepare a report to be presented at a meeting to be held Saturday, Jan. 27 at 2 p. m. at the Courthouse. The committee were also authorized to prepare a general subscription blank and it is expected the necessary funds will be subscribed and a company organized at the next meeting. Practically every man present was strongly in favor of the project and it will undoubtedly result in a line being built. All who are interested should attend the adjourned meeting.

Beats The Music Cure.

"To keep the body in tune," writes Mrs. Mary Brown, 20 Lafayette Place, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. "I take Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are the most reliable and pleasant laxative I have found." Best for the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist. 25c.

Ten Years.

J. Leahy the Optician who's ad appears in this issue has been visiting Grayling for just ten years, and by untiring efforts he has long since proven to the satisfaction of all that his integrity and skill cannot be questioned, as a result he has been consulted by many of our citizens. When we consider the time and money saved from a trip to the city where none more competent can be consulted we should all appreciate his coming.

Installation Postponed.

Owing to the extremely inclement weather of last Saturday the installation of Grange officers was postponed until the next regular meeting, Saturday, January 20, 1906. Every member should try and be on hand then.

The Goodfellow Club met at the pleasant home of Mrs. James Woodburn, Monday evening despite the inclement weather, eight were present, (from a membership of twelve) which shows a commendable degree of interest in the club work. China was the subject of discussion lead by Mrs. Woodburn; according to Wm. Knox, in the "October Chautauquan" the "Poor Celestial" is not so poor, after all, in his own estimation, at least. However, Mr. Knox did not succeed in changing the preconceived notions of the ladies' present, so very much. All departed for their various homes, feeling well repaid for braving the storm. Find out, if you can, from Mrs. Mjagil Hanson just how deep the water was.

A Modern Miracle.

"Truly miraculous seemed the recovery of Mrs. Mollie Holt of this place," writes J. O. R. Hooper, Woodford, Tenn. "she was so wasted by coughing up puss from her lungs. Doctors declared her end so near that her family had watched by her bedside forty-eight hours; when by my urgent request Dr. King's New Discovery was given her, with the astonishing result that improvement began, and continued until she finally completely recovered, and is a healthy woman today." Guaranteed cure for coughs and colds, 50c and \$1.00 at Fournier's Drug Store. Trial bottle free.

There is a raffle of joy in the schoolhouse, as the new part is practically completed, and the moving will relieve the terrible crowded condition of some of the rooms. Miss Russell will take her, nearly a hundred, babies into the lower story of the new building and will be succeeded by Miss Redhead with her 5th grade, and the partition, which has cooped Miss Crandall up with fifty 2d grade kids, will be removed giving them and her reasonable space. Miss Guild, who has the 7th and 8th grades crowded together, will move to the 2d story of the new building as soon as a 7th grade teacher is here with the 8th grade, and that will allow better service all around. We congratulate both teachers and pupils for the change.

May Live 100 Years.

The chances for living a full century are excellent in the case of Mrs. Jenny Duncan, of Haynesville, Me., now 70 years old. She writes: "Electric Bitters cured me of Chronic Dyspepsia of 20 years standing, and made me feel as well and strong as a girl." Electric Bitters cure Stomach and liver diseases, Blood disorders, General Debility and bodily weakness. Sold on a guarantee at Fournier's Drug Store. Price only 50c.

Half The World Wonders

how the other half lives. Those who use Bucklen's Arnica Salve never wonder if it will cure Cuts, Wounds, Burns, Sores and all Skin eruptions; they know it will. Mrs. Grant Shy, 1130 E. Reynolds St. Springfield Ill., says: "I regard it one of the absolute necessities of housekeeping." Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist. 25c.

RESOLUTIONS

are now in order, and no better or more profitable resolution can be made by you than to trade at the New Grocery Store in the year 1906.

Give us a trial order, which will surely make you a steady customer.

COURTESY, QUALITY AND LOW PRICES will do it.

Come and see for yourself!

Yours Respectfully

H. PETERSEN,

The New Store.

Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Fall Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,
Goupil Building, Opposite McKay's Hotel

1896=1905.

Thanking our customers for the liberal patronage given us in past years, and wishing all health, happiness and prosperity in the future, we are

Yours respectfully

CONNINE & CO.

1906.

School Books!

We are Headquarters

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies.

We carry the finest line of tablets ever brought to Grayling.

Fournier's Drug Store.

The old Reliable.

TAILORING AND Dressmaking Parlors

Third door north of Michigan Ave. MRS. COLBURN & STRONG.

Nursery Stock

Parties desiring nursery stock—apples, plums, pears, grapes, vines, or ornamental trees or shrubs—have an exceptional opportunity to join a club now being formed, and obtain such stock as they may desire at very low prices, delivered here, freight prepaid. Last year those who joined our club were more than satisfied. First class, well-grown northern raised apple trees, 4 cents. Other trees in proportion. For particulars write or see

John L. Hannes.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Land Office at Marquette, Mich. Jan'y 12, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court at Kalkaska, Mich., on February 24th, 1906, viz:

Homestead application No. 11,263 of George Rancourt, for the N½ of SW¼ Sec. 34, Tp. 26 N R 5 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wm. H. Coughlan, Charles Burt, Frank Thayer, Chas. Karr, all of Sharon, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

To Clear The Deck

For our Annual Inventory.

High-Pressure selling is the order here now. Every suit, every overcoat, every item or article that is left of our Fall and Winter stock, is subject to another great price reduction prior to our Annual "Stock Taking."

Rather than carry anything over we shall mark a price on it that you can't afford to ignore. There's always something you need and at this sale you can afford to lay in a supply for future requirements. Many a person who has never known the luxury of having all the wearables they wanted will find that this Sale gives them the opportunity to stock-up with a plenty of everything at very small outlay.

Don't delay! There are opportunities here now that you'll not see soon again. These values can't last. This is a clean-up of goods left on hand—we couldn't replace them at anything like the money. We've had our season's selling. What is left is yours without our counting the cost.

The Boys' Clothing and the Furnishings, too, are included in this Sale.

Here's the chance of the whole year to fit out the entire family. There are months ahead of you of late Winter or raw Spring weather when good, warm, comfortable clothes will be acceptable. The styles are new and will be all right next season. It's simply a case of our needing the room, not wishing to carry over the goods. We've got to prepare in advance for future business. In a few days now we shall take account of stock to see where we stand. We would rather count these goods in dollars than in garments—even at the loss this sale means to us.

Mens' Suits and Overcoats.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Mens' \$25.00 all wool suits reduced to | \$18.50 |
| Mens' \$18.00 and \$20.00 all wool suits reduced to | 14.50 |
| Mens' \$15.00 all wool suits reduced to | 11.50 |
| Mens' \$12.50 all wool suits reduced to | 8.75 |
| Mens' \$10.00 Worsteds suits reduced to | 7.50 |
| Mens' Overcoats reduced in like proportion. | |

Ladies' Coats.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Ladies' \$25.00 Coat latest style satin quilted lining for | 17.00 |
| Ladies' \$20.00 Coat, plush lining for | 15.00 |
| Ladies' \$18.00 Coats for | 13.50 |
| Ladies' \$15.00 Coats for | 11.50 |
| Ladies' \$12.00 Coats for | 8.75 |

Childrens' Coats.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Childrens' \$3.00 and 3.50 Coats for | 2.00 |
| Childrens' \$5.00 and 6.00 Coats for | 4.00 |
| Childrens' \$8.00 Coats for | 5.75 |

Furs.

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| \$2.00 Furs for | .98 |
| \$3.50 Furs for | 1.87 1-2 |
| \$5.00 Furs for | 2.98 |
| \$6.00 Furs for | 4.25 |
| \$8.00 Furs for | 4.50 |
| \$12.00 Furs for | 7.95 |

COME EARLY--NOTHING CARRIED OVER.

Grayling Mercantile Co.

The People's Store.

SORROW!

Your sorrow will be great if you neglect taking advantage of our Sale of Carpet Remnants. We offer them to you at the following prices: 12-15-20-25-30-35c per yard.

Sorenson's Furniture Store,

Grayling, Michigan.

THE Central Drug Store

N. R. OLSON PROPRIETOR "The Best Drugs."

Take VINOL!

The modern reconstructive tonic. We sell and guarantee it!

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigars.



CONSULT

J. LEAHY,

The Expert Optician.

At Dr Insley's office Friday, January 19. Will remain until Monday noon, curing headache, dizziness, nervousness and all symptoms of eye strain a specialty.

Difficult cases solicited. Glasses guaranteed to fit.

The Avalanche

C. PALMER, Publisher.
CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1906.

CASSIE IS IN PRISON.

MRS. CHADWICK RECEIVED AT OHIO PENITENTIARY.

Begins to Serve Ten-Year Term for Conspiracy to Wreck Oberlin Bank—Nearly 350 Armenians Killed by Carr's Cosackes.

Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick arrived at the penitentiary in Columbus, Ohio, from Cleveland the other morning and began her term of ten years for conspiracy to wreck the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin. Her attorneys made every effort to delay execution of the sentence, even working all night without success. The identification of Mrs. Chadwick as Mrs. Devere, who served a term in the Lucas County penitentiary in 1901, was made by a woman who is confined in the jail in Columbus, who on seeing the new arrival unhesitatingly confirmed the suspicion the police have entertained for many months. Mrs. Chadwick appeared to be in good health, and the prison officials put little faith in her alleged heart trouble. She will be set at washing or some heavy work if she is strong enough. As she entered the penitentiary she turned to look back to the world, saying: "I shall try to be brave and keep up to the last." Later she broke down and was placed in the prison hospital.

SLAIN IN CZAR'S NAME.

Revolutionists Killed or Injured in Seminary by Cosacks.

Nearly 350 persons were killed or injured in an attack by Cosacks on the Armenian seminary in Tiflis, Caucasus, following the throwing of two bombs from that institution at a passing patrol. Four Cosacks were wounded and a boy was killed by the explosion of the bombs. Artillery was called up and the seminary was surrounded and shelled. The building soon was in flames, and the bombs and cartridges stored therein exploded. Thirty-three persons perished in the flames, while 300 were injured by fire or wounded by shells. The troops subsequently shelled another Armenian house, where bombs and weapons were hidden, and killed eight revolutionists.

BLOODY DAY IN OKLAHOMA.

Series of Deaths by Fire and Violence Silts the Territory.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stanton were seriously burned and a brother and sister of Mr. Stanton were killed in a fire which destroyed their home near Paul Valley, Okla. John Starr, a Cherokee Indian, was burned to death in his teepee near Gary, Okla. A gambler, a ranchman, was shot and killed by his son-in-law while hunting; Dennis Jordan was killed in a runaway near Jones City, and Charles H. Johnston of Cleveland was found dead in a hotel, completing the remarkable record of fatalities for one day in the territory.

Money Satchel Disappears.

A daring robbery took place in the National Banking Company's offices in Newark, N. J., when a satchel containing several thousands of dollars disappeared from the counter while a man who had just drawn the money turned for a minute to speak with a friend. Both he and his friend say they saw no one approach the spot where the satchel had been placed.

Ohio Banker's Son Found Dead.

The mystery of the disappearance of Wallace Noble Herbert in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 27 was cleared the other day when his dead body was found in a room at 347 Sixth street. Herbert is said to be a son of the vice-president of the First National bank of Niles, Ohio. He was 38 years old and a draftsman and an expert accountant.

Camera Costs Job of Twenty.

By the aid of a camera the Louisville and Nashville road has been enabled to prove that some twenty of its employees at Corbin, Ky., had been visiting saloons in violation of a rule which prohibits their frequenting such places at any time, and they were dismissed from the service of the company.

Rough Rider Recommended.

President Roosevelt has given Joseph H. Proctor, a former rough rider from Oklahoma, now an Omaha street car conductor, a letter of recommendation to United States Marshal Warner for an appointment as deputy marshal. Proctor and the President are warm friends.

Chicago Woman Murdered.

Mrs. Bessie Hollister, missing for 24 hours, was found murdered in the rear of a North Side barn in Chicago. Her slayer, Richard Ivins, a young man, confessed that he committed the crime fendishly.

Fatal Sleet Storm.

Four persons perished in sleet storm which swept New York and New Jersey, while many persons were impeded by the falling of a huge chimney which crushed the upper floor of a tenement house.

Former Premier Defeated.

A. J. Balfour, former British prime minister, was defeated for re-election to the House of Commons, being beaten in the eastern district of Manchester by T. G. Horsridge, a Liberal.

To Build Steel Plant.

Plans have been made by the Crucible Steel Company of America for the erection of a large new steel plant at Pittsburgh. The new plant will contain seventy-five furnaces and will give employment to 1,500 men.

Children Die in Flames.

Three Belgian children, the oldest of whom was 6 years, were burned to death at the Cornell Coal Company, five miles northwest of Pittsburgh, Kan., in a fire which destroyed the home of their mother, Mrs. A. Gierula.

Passengers and Crew Rescued.

Braving a gale which for two days defied the government life savers, Captain Cassie and a pack crew in a sailing yacht rescued the steamer Cherokee, stranded near Atlantic City, and rescued the passengers and crew safely in number.

May Have Perished in Fire.

James H. Bennett, City Attorney of St. Cloud, Minn., and one of the most prominent lawyers of that part of the State, has disappeared. Bennett was last seen in Minneapolis the night before the West Hotel fire. It was feared he had perished in the fire.

SHIPWRECKED VESSELS.

Sixth Field Battery, Regiment and Warm Out, Houston, Texas.

The Sixth Field Battery of the United States artillery, commanded by Capt. G. W. Gatchell, entered Port San Antonio, Texas, Friday amid the cheers of the local garrison. The battery broke the world's record for a long-distance practice march of artillery, having covered the estimated 1,100 miles from Fort Riley, Kan., to Port San Antonio in fifty-five days. It was compelled to make several detours to avoid bad roads and unusually rough country. This made the distance which it actually covered considerably longer than by rail. It is asserted by army men that it is by far the longest practice march ever made by artillery in time of peace and that no other march in time of war, with the exception of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, compares with it in distance. The artillerymen of the Sixth Battery were a sorry looking set of men when they arrived. Their clothing was in tatters and so covered with mud and dirt that the color of the cloth could not be distinguished. The men were bagged and many of the horses were scarcely able to travel. The horses resembled moving skeletons. The battery encountered severe rains and floods in Indian Territory and northern Texas. They had a hard time fording some of the streams. A blizzard swept down upon the battery Monday morning just after it left Austin. It continued during nearly all of the remainder of the march to San Antonio, about ninety miles. The men walked nearly the whole distance to keep warm. The battery lost one man, Private Arthur Hall, during the march.

FATED SHIP PURSUED BY DEATH.

Vessel Storm-Tossed, Crew Declared by Scurvy, Reached Port.

A story of death and disaster reaches San Francisco from the German bark Alsterne, just arrived at the port of Santa Rosalia in the Gulf of California after an eventful passage of over six months from Hamburg. The vessel arrived in charge of her first officer, with fifteen men confined to their beds with scurvy, leaving less than half a dozen complaining men to work on the vessel. While far to the southward Mate Aschmann reports that Captain Ahlengren died in the height of a storm and shortly afterward Miller, the second mate, fell overboard and was drowned. From that time all of the remainder of the march to San Antonio, about ninety miles. The men walked nearly the whole distance to keep warm. The battery lost one man, Private Arthur Hall, during the march.

EXCLUSION ACT HOLDS.

Federal Court Says Chineses Are Barred by Law of April 5, 1904.

The case of Hong Wing against the United States, involving the Chinese exclusion act, was decided in favor of the United States in the federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, the court holding that the act of April 5, 1904, continued the exclusion act in full force, Congress having full power to do so. Hong Wing is one of six Chinese men who had been ordered deported, and the cases being identical, the one decision will apply to all six.

PASTOR LOSES DIVORCE SUIT.

Lacks Standing in Court Because He Condemned Wife's Alleged Offenses.

The Williams divorce case, in which the pastor of the Welsh church sued his wife, making sensational allegations, was concluded in Jackson, Ohio, the result being a complete victory for the wife. Mrs. Williams was given the custody of their two children and the minister was denied a divorce. The court held that as the husband had condoned his wife's alleged offenses by living with her after they were discovered he had no standing in court.

Said by Ohio's New Governor.

John M. Pattison of Cincinnati, who was inaugurated Governor of Ohio Monday, in his inaugural address commended President Roosevelt's efforts for national supervision of insurance companies. He also urged the Legislature to pass no partisan laws, said the Sunday closing law should be enforced throughout the State, and declared in favor of local option.

Steel Works Are Burned.

Fire, starting from an explosion, destroyed the works of the Carnegie Steel Company in Greenville, Pa., entailing a loss of between \$400,000 and \$600,000. Two men were burned, but not fatally. A due in the boiler of a heating furnace blew out, deluging the furnace below, which exploded, scattering fire in all directions.

Losses of Dead Broker Large.

L. W. Prior, the broker who killed himself at the Hollenden hotel in Cleveland, upset Cleveland's speculators and many of their financial leaders before taking his life. The broker's system of doing business resulted in losses running up into the hundreds of thousands. He could not face the men to whom he had brought disaster, and chose death.

Senate to Hedge in Roosevelt.

Members of the Senate plan to curb the President, who, they declare, has invaded the prerogatives of the upper house. An investigation into Panama affairs, especially with regard to the monetary agreement made by Secretary Taft, will be the first step.

Cash for Man Hurt in Riot.

Clement Mead, a railroad clerk, who was wounded by a bullet during a packing house strike riot in August, 1904, in the railway yard back of the Swift packing plant in Kansas City, Kan., obtained a verdict for \$2,500 damages against the city.

Fatalities at Minneapolis Fire.

Fire in the West Hotel in Minneapolis cost the lives of ten persons, damaged the great hotel to the extent of \$25,000 and gave thousands of spectators views of thrilling scenes by the firemen that called forth cheers from the crowds.

Woman Robbed of \$10,000 in Jewels.

Jewelry valued at \$10,000 belonging to the wife of Dr. A. Ravogli of Clifton, near Cincinnati, was stolen some time between Saturday and Tuesday night, according to a report made by her to the police. There is no clue to the thief.

President Harper Is Dead.

William Halney Harper, president of the University of Chicago, died peacefully at his home in that city Wednesday, after planning his funeral arrangements.

Cleveland Broker Kills Himself.

Entangled heavily in disastrous stock speculations, and, it is believed, fearing exposure of his losses, Leland W. Prior, a member of a large brokerage firm of Cleveland, committed suicide.

Storm Damages Cruiser Brooklyn.

A cablegram has been received at the Navy Department in Washington from Gibraltar announcing the arrival there

of the Spanish Brooklyn and the other vessels of the third division. The squadron encountered exceedingly rough weather on the trip and during a gale the Brooklyn, whose davits are quite low, suffered some damage to her boats, which are rigged close to the side.

PAY FOR FATHER'S RUIN.

Jury Awards Children a Verdict of \$17,500 Against Alleged Drunken Father. Finding that the father was guilty of drinking a jury in Judge Tullih's court in Chicago returned a verdict of \$17,500 in favor of the five children of John Hedlund, against three saloonkeepers. According to the story told in court, Hedlund and his family were happy until five years ago, when he is said to have begun the use of intoxicating liquors. At that time the father was employed as a carpenter with a good income. The children: Mary, 15 years old; Esther, 11 years old; Gunner, 8 years old; Waldo, 5 years old; and Carl, 2 years old, were provided with a comfortable home, the older ones attending school regularly. One evening the father failed to return for supper, and when he appeared several hours later he was staggering. The younger children cried with fright, while Mary, the oldest, set her lips, and assisted the man upstairs. From that time the carpenter is said to have continued his dissolute habits. Hedlund soon lost his employment, and the children, neglected by their father, were brought to the attention of Miss Caroline Blinn, a probation officer. She appealed to the saloon men, begging them to desist from selling liquor to the carpenter or to the children, who are said to have been compelled by their father to purchase beer for him. Threats and warnings, the jury was told, were without avail.

SAYS EDWARDS TOOK OWN LIFE.

New Haven Coroner Believes Suicide Theory Solution of Mystery.

Coroner Eli Mix has announced that the result of his investigation of the death of Charles A. Edwards in New Haven, Conn., indicated that Edwards committed suicide. The coroner said that the investigation had been careful, but that all the surveillance over Allan Maxey Miller had been withdrawn. Here are the main facts which the coroner sets forth as leading to the belief that Edwards killed himself: The finding of morphine in the body; the finding of a bottle of laudanum in the back yard, together with a revolver, of which the chambers were empty; the finding of blood stains outside the rear dining room door and leading up the back stairway to the landing in the front hall. The deduction is made that the coroner has convinced himself that Edwards went into the back yard, drank poison, shot himself and then went up to his room, where he died.

PANAMA TRIBE WAR DANCING.

Rebellious Indians on Isthmus Take to Arms and Hostilities.

President Amador of Panama will send the gunboat Oriente with a request to Chief Innanguina to come to Panama for a conference. President Amador says jealousy between Innanguina's tribe and that headed by Chief Henry Clay, who remains friendly to Panama, is one of the causes of the secession of the former. It is alleged that a Colombian general, Chief Innanguina, and proposed that he go to Bogota to make arrangements for arms and financial help, in order to resist or make an attack. The Panamanian big chichi, or war dance, is said to be in progress in the villages on Sarsad bay, headquarters of Chief Innanguina's tribe.

Powder Explosion Kills Two.

Mike Ostroski, a miner near Steubenville, Ohio, went to pour one can of powder into another can and took a lamp with him to the cellar of his home, carrying his baby in his arms. An explosion followed and he was fatally burned. The baby's clothing caught fire and it was burned to death.

People Are All Alike.

Society men and women and inhabitants of tenement houses are all alike, the only observable difference being that there is more music and less air at exclusive functions, said Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes of New York, the former cigar-maker, on being introduced to New York's 400.

Indicted on Hold-Up Charge.

Pat Crowe was indicted in Council Bluffs, Iowa, by the Putnam county grand jury for alleged complicity in a street car hold-up on July 2, 1905, when about \$600 was secured from two conductors and motorman. Arthur Levi, a younger man, is indicted on the same charge with Crowe.

Prohibits Bucket Shops.

The South Carolina House of Representatives passed a bill prohibiting the operation of "bucket shops" in that State. All such shops are declared to be gambling places. It is considered probable that the measure will pass the Senate.

Wool and Cotton Burned.

Fire in the Wormwood warehouse in A. street, South Boston, Mass., caused \$100,000 damage. The Wormwood Supply and Manufacturing Company had a stock of about 3,000 bales of shoddy wool and waste in the building burned.

Three Killed by Negro Preacher.

In Dallas, Texas, Henry Flenken, a negro preacher, murdered his wife, Laura Simpson, another negro preacher, and his father's sister. Jealousy is said to have caused the tragedy. The slayer has not been captured.

Murderess Gets Reprieve.

Mrs. Tolin, sentenced to be hanged, has been granted a reprieve of thirty days by Governor Stokes of New Jersey. Mrs. Tolin, 36, of Trenton, was in Trenton with petitions containing 181,000 names.

Girl Victim of Hydrophobia.

Locked in a room with the physicians at her request to meet death beyond the gaze of those she loved best Miss Julia Curtin, aged 21, died in Philadelphia from hydrophobia resulting from the bite of a pet dog six weeks ago.

For Direct Vote on Senators.

The Ohio Senate by unanimous vote declared in favor of the election of United States Senators by popular vote, taking the position now held by twenty-two States in the country.

Alfonso's Sister Married.

The civil marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria and Infanta Maria Teresa, sister of King Alfonso, was celebrated at 9 o'clock Thursday night in Madrid.

Finishing of New Cotton Dam.

The new Cotton dam for New York's water supply is finished. The work was begun thirteen years ago and it took five years to build the dam.

Murderer Hanged in Connecticut.

Frank Sherrie was hanged at the State prison in Wethersfield, Conn., for the murder of Mrs. Stephen Kulas in Danversville, Jan. 5, 1905.



CITIZEN—Now I know what they mean by "Old Line Companies"—Indianapolis Sun.

SHIPS IN A CRASH.

Battleship Kentucky Run Down by the Powerful Alabama.

The battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge ran aground and the Kentucky was fouled and damaged by the battleship Alabama during the passage of the battleship squadron under command of Rear-Admiral Itham Evans through the main ship channel out of

ROOSEVELT REPORTS ON CANAL.

Sends to Congress the Annual Reports of the Commission.

President Roosevelt transmitted to Congress Monday the annual reports of the Panama canal commission and the Panama Railroad Company, with the Secretary of War's letter of transmittal to him. Speaking of the work on the isthmus, Mr. Roosevelt says: "All the work so far has been done, not only with the utmost expedition, but in the most careful and thorough manner; and what has been accomplished gives abundant reason to believe that the canal will be due in a shorter time than had been anticipated, and at an expenditure within the estimated amount."

"From time to time various publications have been made, and from time to time in the future various similar publications doubtless will be made, purporting to give an account of jobbery, or immorality, or inefficiency, or misery, as exhibited on the isthmus. I have carefully examined into each of these accusations which seemed worthy of attention. In every instance the accusations have proved to be without foundation in any shape or form."

"Any attempt to cut down the salaries of the officials of the isthmian commission or of their subordinates who are doing important work, would be ruinous from the standpoint of accomplishing the work effectively."

"The zeal, intelligence and efficient public service of the isthmian commission and its subordinates have been noteworthy. I count the fullest, most exhaustive and most searching investigation of any act of theirs, and if any one of them is ever shown to have done wrong his punishment shall be exemplary."

ELOPEMENT PROVES FIASCO.

Miss Busch and Lieut. Scharrer May Not Marry After All.

The two principals in the strenuous St. Louis romance, who apparently are not to be married after all. Brewer Adolphus Busch's daughter went to Belleville, Ill., with Scharrer, who is a sailor from Stuttgart, Germany. They sought a marriage license, but could not get one. The girl communicated with her father, who ordered her home, saying she could be married there just as well. However, Miss Busch has been taken to the



MISS BUSCH AND SCHARRE.

country home of the family, and rumors that he frightened Miss Busch into consent by displaying a pistol are not denied by Scharrer. He is also reported to have demanded a million-dollar dowry for his intended bride.

THREE STATES ARE SHAKEN.

Earthquake Felt in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri.

An earthquake shock was felt in Kansas City, Mo., at about 6:17 o'clock Sunday evening. The movement lasted about twenty-three seconds, and was sufficiently strong to shake windows and rattle dishes. The earth wave came from the north. Dispatches from Topeka, Kan., say that the earthquake was distinctly felt throughout the eastern part of that State.

Messages from Salina, Minneapolis, Clay Center, Wamego, Marysville and Emporia, Kan., say the shock was very perceptible at those points. At Wamego buildings were shaken so that it was feared they would collapse. At Woodbine, Kan., buildings trembled and doors were slammed. The most severe experience was at Manhattan, Kan., where citizens left their houses in alarm. St. Joseph and Joplin, Mo., experienced distinct shocks.

The earthquake was also felt in parts of Nebraska according to dispatches from Lincoln.

PATTISON NOW GOVERNOR.

Democratic Anti-Liquor Man Inaugurated in Ohio.

Under unwonted conditions—both physical and political—John M. Pattison was inaugurated at Columbus as Governor of Ohio Monday.

The political peculiarity of the ceremony was that the new executive is a Democrat—the first the huckster State has called to office in many years. Mr. Pattison introduced a unique feature at the inaugural ceremonies by reviewing the parade while standing in a glass cage which had been erected on the reviewing stand to guard him from the winter air. Gov. Pattison had been ill with a severe cold for several days and under no other conditions would his physician permit him to venture beyond his home.

The spectacle of a new Governor standing in a glass cage to review the parade celebrating his induction into office attracted an immense crowd of people, every section of the State being represented.

DR. HARPER IS DEAD.

President of University of Chicago Succumbs to Lung Illness.

William Halney Harper, president of the University of Chicago, is dead. His long struggle against the ravages of an intestinal cancer—a terrible, tragic, losing fight of nearly twelve months' duration—ended Wednesday afternoon, when, exhausted by suffering and wasted from lack of nourishment, his life slowly flickered out. His last words, before he passed into the final coma from which he never awoke, were murmured, half-incoherent messages of farewell to the members of his family, all of whom were at the bedside. The sentence, "God always helps," was repeated often by the dying man.

Six weeks ago it became apparent to Dr. Harper's physicians that the sands of his life were almost run. His friends, his wife and children, and even the patient himself, recognized that the end was at hand.

His strength failed rapidly, and the pain that tortured him became so extreme that opiates were administered constantly by hypodermic injection.



DR. HARPER IN HIS SICK ROOM.

Last Saturday morning his mind became clouded, and then Dr. Frank Billings and Dr. Charles P. Small, his attending physicians, informed the patient that he had but very few more days to live. With indomitable resolution the dying educator occupied his lucid and quiet moments in arranging his and the university's affairs, and in planning the details of his funeral.

In the death of Dr. Harper the University of Chicago, the great city of which that institution has for years been the pride, the whole educational world of America and the cause of disinterested, earnest scholarship have sustained a severe loss. Dr. Harper was a wonderful organizer and administrator, and his achievements in that capacity have had ample recognition. But he was also a true educator; he had a passion for his profession and for learning, and his ambition was to make the University of Chicago not merely one of the biggest but one of the noblest, loftiest and most genuine seats of culture.

47 MILES OF BUILDINGS.

Value of Chicago Structures Erected in 1905 Is \$62,000,000.

The equivalent of over forty-seven miles of buildings, valued at more than \$62,000,000, were erected in Chicago during the year 1905, according to the figures of the city's building department. The figures for 1905, the year preceding the world's fair—represents the colossal building operations in Chicago during the past year. The real estate transactions of the year, with a total of approximately \$140,000,000, also exceeded those of any year since 1892. Considering all the circumstances, this record is probably the most remarkable in the history of the city and testifies to its phenomenal growth and prosperity.

While abounding in interesting details, there is probably no other feature of the year's building operations of so striking and suggestive a character as that covering apartment house or flat construction. This has been on an unprecedentedly large scale. For 1905 the total reached \$13,300,000, as compared with \$7,030,300 for 1904, breaking all previous records. The figures for this year, estimating the last half of December, show the enormous total of \$21,800,000, counting only permits of \$25,000 and upward. It should be said that included in this are buildings containing both flats and stores, but these cut a comparatively small figure in the total. These figures are fairly staggering in their magnitude. But when it is said that the total residence construction, counting only permits above \$5,000, amounts to \$2,849,000, some idea may be had of the rapidity with which Chicago is becoming a great city of flats.

It also serves to suggest the rapidity with which the city is growing. For despite all these new buildings, builders and agents having time in charge report that they are having a hard time to place the new flats. The fact that rents generally are being well maintained would seem to confirm this.

Sparks from the Wires.

A severe earthquake in the Harpoot district in eastern Turkey was reported in a cablegram received by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Boston. Many are said to have been made homeless and destitute and relief is asked.

Manning C. Palmer was convicted of misappropriating the funds of the failed American Exchange National Bank of Syracuse, N. Y., and sentenced to five years in prison.

The Importers' National Association closed its offices in New York after an existence of two years. The organization was formed to protect the trade from unjust customs exactions.

Martin Green of Worcester, Mass., who had charge of the Chicago River canal plus, has announced his engagement to Mrs. Joseph Sampson, formerly of Chicago and now of Waukegan, Ill.

The Parish Missionary Society of the Christian Church received two Christmas gifts amounting to \$10,000 for missions. The names of the men who gave \$10,000 and \$5000 are withheld.

Gilbert Parker, a former attorney for the Carnegie Steel Company, who was sued by Mrs. Mary L. Vetter, a Pittsburgh widow, for \$100,000 for breach of promise, died a plea of no impleading.

The school is founding the employment of children under 14 in mills, factories and stores, which went into effect in Massachusetts Jan. 1, bars from employment between 4,000 and 5,000 children.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

Chicago. Trade returns indicate that the turn into the new year was made with little interference to production. Annual balances and repairs have been well advanced with brief loss of time, and the activities generally progress under the encouraging influence of a promising outlook. Prices of all raw material sustain the high level recently attained, and bid fair to maintain continued firmness. Important commitments already have been closed in manufacturing branches and new business structures, while inquiries show that heavy orders pending in iron and steel departments, rolling stock and railroad construction.

Wholesale lines have accumulated bookings of spring staples, which compare favorably with the aggregate a year ago, especially in best grades of dry goods, clothing, footwear and household needs. Interior advices reflect enlarged sales last year, and satisfactory reduction of stocks, suggesting that replenishment will be upon a liberal scale.

Retail dealings now are mainly confined to clearances, the more winter-like weather inducing a fuller disposition of warm apparel. Mercantile collections continue to show up well, heavy defaults being unusually small in number.

January interest disbursements reached the largest total hitherto known, and this created much activity in banking circles. The payments released a considerable volume of funds. With this also appears increasing returns from the agricultural sections. These features favor increasing deposits here, but the demand for money has not subsided, and the discount rate for all desirable loans is unchanged at 6 per cent, long datings being preferred.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number twenty-five, against nineteen last week and twenty-seven a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

While a seasonable weather adversely affects retail trade and reorders from wholesalers it at the same time highly favors the leading industries and outdoor activities and facilitates railway transport. Spring trade really shows rather more than usual life, requests for prompt shipments being in evidence earlier than usual. Clearance sales are a feature of retail lines and the season as a whole in heavy wearing apparel has been so far disappointing. Collections North and West feel this influence likewise. Bank clearings break all records for a holiday period, reflecting heavy end of the year disbursements and stock speculation. December was perhaps the best month of 1905 for the railways, with an indicated gain of 12 per cent over December, 1904.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Jan. 4, 1906, number 220, against 212 last week, 278 in the like week of 1905, 262 in 1904, 336 in 1903 and 340 in 1902. In Canada failures for the week number 22, as against 18 last week and 49 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.47; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 88c; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, standard, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 42c to 43c; high land, 37c to 38c; clover, prime, \$10.00 to \$11.50; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c; potatoes, 5c to 6c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 82c to 83c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 93c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs



Dry soil is one of the first requisites for successful sheep farming. Sheep do better when kept quiet. On no account should they be frightened.

Clover is richer than grass in the muscle-formers; for young animals it is the better feed.

If well fed at night the hogs will be kept warm and not become hungry before morning.

Poultry houses heated artificially are, as a rule, undesirable because they are unsatisfactory.

It used to be thought that salt would kill hogs; but it will not. On the contrary, some salt is good for them, if given regularly.

At no other time in the life of the animal is the influence of liberal or scant feeding so great as when the animal is young.

A fowl that is very healthy and in prime condition usually has that beautiful vermilion red color in the comb, face and wattles and a natural bloom on the plumage.

One fruit grower says the best raspberries he ever raised were kept off the ground, so chickens could not reach ripe fruit, but had fowls running among them. The chickens were extra nice, too.

In arranging a piggery, have the troughs so placed that any food left over by the animals may be easily removed and fix the troughs so that they may be emptied as soon as the swine have drunk all the pure water they need.

However well grounded the position of the wool grower may be at any time, he is short-sighted if he neglects to look after the mutton side of his business. But at the same time he should not neglect the quality of wool and the interests of wool production.

Mature hens, which are fed very sparingly for about two weeks and then receive a rich nitrogenous ration, molt more rapidly and with more uniformity, and enter the cold weather of winter in better condition than similar fowls fed continually during the molting period on an egg producing ration.

Strange that the enormous increase in the use of auto cars should go hand-in-hand with the strongest demand the country has ever known for good horses. How do we account for it? Well, one way is that a large share of the people who are running "automobiles" are persons who never did and never would own a horse.

The man who selects his breeding stock on account of the merits which they possess will be more likely to obtain satisfactory prices for his horses than he who selects on account of pedigree alone, regardless of merit. The man who selects animals that possess both merit and choice pedigrees will be most likely to realize a profit from the business.

A recent report of the pomologist of the Department of Agriculture gives a list of the largest apple producing States. Of the States having over 10,000,000 bearing trees, Missouri leads the list with 20,000,000 trees; New York next with 15,000,000; Illinois, 13,000,000; Ohio, 13,000,000; Kansas, 12,000,000; Pennsylvania, 12,000,000; and Michigan, 11,000,000 trees.

In a sense, alfalfa makes a permanent pasture for cattle, yet it needs intelligent care and careful grazing. It should not be tramped when wet or frozen, and is better adapted to soiling than pasturing. If not grazed too close, if the stock is rotated from one field to another to allow it to get a start after being eaten down, it will last for many years. Gained to the earth, tramped when wet or frozen, it is soon gone. Cattle are readily soiled with alfalfa, and treated in this way, there is no blot or injury to alfalfa fields, and many more cattle can be kept on a given area.

Spinach is a crop that is usually planted in the fall. It is hardy and endures severe winters. The seed may be broadcasted or sown in drills, but the drill system should be preferred. Another winter vegetable which remains in the ground until spring is salsify, which, however, is seeded in May. Turnips if left in the ground will produce early greens in spring, and so will the stalks of cabbage if they are left with their roots in the ground. The most popular for affording early green in winter, however, is the spinach, though it is rather late now for seeding.

Calf on Separator Milk. It is quite possible to raise calves profitably on separator milk, by substituting whole oats in place of the butter fat which has been removed. Although the use of this milk has been derided by a number of practical people, at the same time it only needs a balancing ration of grain to make it of as much value as the whole milk. The calves fed in this way do better on whole feed alone than those fed on separator milk.

Early maturing is not hindered by feeding in this way and the Idaho Experiment Station has found that the value of the butter fat saved by churning milk was more than four times the value of the oats consumed.

Michigan State News

ARREST FATHER AND SON.

Former Postmaster Accused of Stealing Property.

The biggest sensation in Marshall for years was occasioned by the arrest of former Postmaster William H. Lewis, formerly editor of the Statesman, and his son, Arthur H. Lewis, formerly a professional man, whose parents are wealthy. In London, the honey-moon soon became chilled and trouble arose, causing Mrs. Lewis to leave Lewis' home three weeks ago. The husband refused to give up her clothes and, although three houses were searched, the officers failed to find them till the other day, when they were found in the John Lewis' two trunks, secured in John Lewis' barn. Arthur Lewis must answer to a charge of non-support and his father to one of concealing stolen property.

LOSES SECOND LEG IN HUNTING.

Michigan Man Twice Victim of Accidents, Each Costing a Limb.

For the second time H. K. Summers, a business man of Edmore, is in a hospital in Detroit, to have his leg amputated, as a result of a hunting accident. Six years ago he was shot in the foot, and as blood poisoning followed, six successive amputations were necessary to save his life. The last amputation left a stump of the leg just below the knee. In November Summers went duck hunting and got the toe of the remaining foot frozen. Gangrene set in later, and amputation of the foot was necessary. This failed to check the disease, and a second operation was performed, the leg being taken off even with the other one.

TYING OF NEPTUNE KNOTS.

Past Year Has Been a Record-Drinker at St. Joseph.

The year 1905 closed with St. Joseph records broken since St. Joseph has become known throughout the country as a popular Grotto Green for Chicagoans. Favored by reasonable weather during the excursion season, the marriage industry continued to show decided gains. The number of marriages in 1905 was 2,542. Marriage licenses issued during the year, County Clerk Messers, who has entertained 3,084 matrimonial candidates, is of the opinion that the year 1906 will prove a more prosperous season for the marriage industry than the banner year just closed.

BEST YEAR IN HISTORY.

Past One Has Been for Michigan Banks.

Banking Commissioner Moore announced that during the year just closed there has not been a failure in Michigan, either of a State or national bank. The year has been one of the most prosperous in the history of the banking business. The State banks now number 288 and the national banks eighty-eight, a total of 376, and a gain of twenty-five organized banks during the year. The capital stock of these banks is over \$30,000,000, a gain of \$1,000,000 during the year. The deposits aggregate \$251,322,000, or an increase of \$25,000,000 during the year. The number of depositors is 42,017 more than last year.

BOY ROBBER CONFESSES.

Gladstone Youth Implicates Others in Series of Burglaries.

A series of burglaries was cleared up in Gladstone when Frank Latimer, 21 years of age, was arrested on suspicion by Marshall Murker. He confessed to three robberies, which have taken place recently in the city, and also implicated Earl Hoyt, 20 years old. There is also a third party in the affair, but Latimer refused to talk. Earl Hoyt has left the city and officers are searching for him. Both of these young men come from highly respected families of Gladstone.

PAY THE STATE \$60,048.

Inheritance Tax on Hackley Estate Is Fixed.

The hearing to determine the inheritance tax in the estate of the late C. H. Hackley was held in the office of Judge of Probate Prescott in Muskegon. After an immense amount of computation the total tax which must be paid to the State was fixed at \$60,048.10, one of the largest amounts ever turned in to the auditor general in an inheritance tax case. The quarter interest of Mrs. Hackley in the estate will not be taxed, as she has only a life interest.

SHIP-BUILDING PLANT BURNS.

Big Concern at Bay City Destroyed at Loss of \$250,000.

The entire plant of the American Ship-Building Company in Bay City was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of over \$250,000. The fire started about 11:30 p. m. in the furnace shop and quickly spread to the other buildings. The unfinished vessels, were, however, saved from serious damage and the isolated office and engine buildings are intact, but the remainder of the plant is in ruins.

BELLAIRE PLANT BURNS.

Destruction of Woodware Factory Follows Recent Similar Fire.

Henry Richard's woodware factory was completely destroyed by fire in Bellaire. The fire was discovered while the workmen were at dinner and was past control before the fire companies arrived. The loss is \$200,000, with an insurance of \$125,000. This is a heavy blow to Bellaire, as the loss of the factory, which burned two months ago. It will not be rebuilt at present.

CHICAGO HUNTER IS KILLED.

Daniel Olson Victim While Arranging Weapons for Snaphot.

Daniel Olson, aged 20 years, of Chicago, was shot and killed while arranging weapons for a snaphot. He was shot by a hunter named Mark. Olson was standing near a body of water, and the hunter was aiming at a duck. Olson was carrying a camera and was about to take a snaphot of the duck. The hunter fired, and Olson was killed. The hunter was not injured.

FINDS LONG-LOST SISTER.

Durand Man Locates Her at Carsonville.

Mrs. William O'Connell of Carsonville has just received a letter from her brother, who has been searching for her for fifteen years. There were several children in the family, which was broken up while they were all small. The children were sent wherever homes could be found for them. Mrs. O'Connell was in three different places, changing her name as often as she did homes, until she was finally adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bon, living near Carsonville. The brother is the oldest of the family and has tried to locate the other children also, but has been unable to do so. His home is near Durand.

COST OF RAILROAD CASES.

Michigan Has Paid Attorney Fees of Over \$40,000.

Gov. La Follette of Wisconsin, who telephoned to Lansing recently to ascertain how much money the State has paid for attorneys' fees in railroad cases has been advised by the Attorney General's department that the total is a little over \$40,000, as follows: Railroad tax cases now before the United States Supreme Court, \$15,374; Michigan Central charter case, \$19,038; delinquent tax case against the Michigan Central, \$5,591.

PLANS A NEW BELT ROAD.

United States Steel Corporation Will Circle Lake Michigan.

The United States Steel Corporation has completed surveys for a "belt" railroad around the southern end of Lake Michigan, through Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids, to Muskegon, a line of ferries between Muskegon and Milwaukee being planned to complete the circle. The division from Rockford to Moline, Ill., is already in operation.

FINDS HUSBAND IN JAIL.

So Overcome with Grief that She Took Poison.

Mrs. Flossie Murray of Lansing was so overcome with grief in finding her husband, Arthur Murray, in jail on a charge of larceny that she took poison. Murray was charged with stealing brass from the Overton Sugar Co. His wife visited him in jail and, after becoming his inebriated, she took the drug while riding home in a carriage, but her life was saved.

Four Miners Die in Shaft.

William Phillips and Samuel Richards were killed in the Tri-Mountain mines at Calumet, being struck by a falling rock. Alfred Westerburn, a miner in Red Jacket shaft of the Calumet & Hecla, dropped dead, supposedly from heart failure. In the Tamarack mine, Lawrence Druiz was struck by falling rock and killed.

Jack-the-Hugger in Muskegon.

Muskegon has a new sensation, in a mysterious huggler who attacks school girls on the street. Grace Cone, aged 16, was a victim who would have suffered for the screams of her 5-year-old sister, who frightened the hugger away.

Injured in Fight, Goes Insane.

John McLeod is a raving maniac in the Keweenaw county jail as a result of a quarrel at Copper Harbor, where he was stabbed and hit over the head.

Takes G. A. R. Oath.

Thieves chloroformed Al Bennett, treasurer of the Greenville G. A. R. post, and stole \$52.00 from under his pillow. The money belonged to the post.

Minor State Matters.

Flint is to have a Bijou theater.

Oxford stores are to close at 6:30 p. m.

The early closing movement is on at Caro.

Michigan is the third State in potato acreage.

A series of revivals at the Methodist church in Ionia.

Company proposed to manufacture pure ice in Lansing.

Ed Buckley of Bay City walked 2,500 miles during last year.

Peach crop in 1905 in Berrien county amounted to \$2,000,000.

Divorces for 65 couples is the record of Ingham county last year.

A domestic science department will be added to Hillsdale college curriculum.

Grand Rapids man accused of stealing and cutting up valuable timber for fuel.

E. M. Lawson is to succeed J. E. St. John as head of the State industrial school.

James A. Hunt, manager of the Neahawanta summer resort, died in Grand Rapids.

Of four schools near Brooklyn, one has five pupils, one six, one eight and one two.

Only local architects may compete with plans for Lansing Y. M. C. A. building.

E. K. Mackley, aged 71, and Julia Spangler, aged 62, both of Bath, licensed to wed.

Ella R. Carpenter has been appointed postmistress at Eames, vice O. M. Carpenter, resigned.

A Park Place boy in taking powder out of a cartridge and setting it on fire, burned his nose.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Allen of South Lyon celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

A Lansing youth was given 65 days for striking his sister in the face and throwing a vase at her.

Judge H. A. Lockwood of Monroe has been elected president of Michigan Association of Circuit Judges.

A Port Huron woman, in suit for divorce, alleges hubby, just to be mean, poured sugar on the floor, and threw butter at the door and then made her scrape it off.

A limb, breaking from a falling tree, instantly killed William Stearns as he stood between two companions, all having stepped back to be out of danger. He lived in China township.

The keeper of Passage Island light-house near Isle Royale says that during a storm in November waves ran sixty feet high, smashing windows in the kitchen, sixty feet above the lake.

A farmer of Vevay while trying logs, was struck across the stomach by the log and thrown fifteen feet. He will recover.

C. W. Beardsley, one of the most prominent business men of Wilmington, died of pneumonia. He was 61 years old, and had been in business there since 1880.

L. Campbell of Leeds has been named by the State pharmacy board for the new office of State inspector of pharmacies created by the recent Legislature. His duties will be to hunt up incompetent and improperly licensed pharmacists and to go after the "local option" drug stores.

Sunday School

LESSON FOR JANUARY 21.

The Boy Jesus.—Luke 2:40-52.

Golden Text.—Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man.—Luke 2:52.

It is one of the surprising things about the Gospels that they give us almost no account of the life of Jesus up to the time when He began to gather disciples and became a public teacher. Of course there was a cause for this; nothing "just happens," and we may be quite sure that if we have so little knowledge of Jesus as a boy and young man, it is because for some reason God wished it so. And when God gives us no reasons for His doings we must just have faith that they are the best that could be.

Nevertheless we are not shut off from conjecture, which may be encouraged and guided by faith, and may be of use in teaching us to understand God's thoughts and ways. For instance, we have very little definite information as to what Heaven is like. But we are free nevertheless to try to imagine it, starting with the information that is given us, and building up our Heaven in accordance with it. Many suggestions are made which lead our thoughts on and on till we really know more about Heaven than we are told in so many words.

Notes.

The Boy Jesus.—We may imagine Jesus as a boy to have been very busy playing, studying and helping His parents. He must have known what it was to play with other children in the marketplace, and to do the work of a boy. His times were brought up to meet the practical work and emergencies of life. He would spend much of His time carpentering with Joseph.

So He grew, like other children in externals, but unlike them in that He, from the first, fought against and overcame temptation. He grew strong in temptation, and in His mind, strong in spirit. He had the wisdom of an old man.

The R. V. leaves out the words "in spirit" in verse 40. They were apparently inserted by some early copyist under the assumption that this verse expresses the same thought as chapter 1:80, which is probably a correct supposition. Chapters 1:80 and 2:40 and 2:52 should be studied together. The statement is repeated three times in slightly varying form to emphasize it, and give it its proper bearing upon the whole narrative.

Twelve Years Old.—This was an important stage in the life of a Jewish boy. From this age on He was counted as a man in religious matters and took upon Himself the duties connected with worship at the Temple in Jerusalem.

Verses 43-45.—It was, naturally, a great occasion for Jesus. He would feel the new responsibility of the ceremony, and very probably He hoped to get answers from the wise doctors of law and divinity to many questions that had already risen in His mind. For we must not think of Jesus as understanding everything from the start. The saying that He "advanced in wisdom" should guard us from such an error. His questions would be real questions, put for the sake of learning, not for the sake of teaching. His time for teaching had not yet come. And assuredly His questions were not asked for the purpose of puzzling the doctors.

When the feast was over and the people were dispersing in companies or caravans in every direction Jesus did not find His parents, but stayed behind. Evidently He was in the habit of associating with other boys, and His parents supposed that he was among the boys who formed part of the caravan. They had full confidence in Him and did not feel any anxiety about Him until the caravan halted for the night and He did not come to them.

When they went back to the city they found Him in the Temple, absorbed in conversation with the doctors. His mother reproached Him mildly for having caused His parents anxiety. But He wondered, seemingly, that they should think it necessary to look for Him. Did they not know that He must be in His Father's house? Probably He was altogether taken up with larger thoughts than had ever before come into His boyish mind. He had forgotten His parents and the home journey in the awakening and the fervor of thought and anticipation. It seemed to Him at that moment that of course He must be in the Temple, His Father's house. Very likely that was the first time He had spoken of God as especially His Father. Very probably also He Himself realized that God was His Father more completely than He had ever realized it before.

His question, then, may be taken as the question of one who has just become conscious of a great truth which has become so obvious to himself that it seems every one must see them and acknowledge it.

Jesus had been discovering Himself and His Father, and in the discovery of a new thought forgot for the moment His earthly relationships. And as the higher duty must come first His parents saw that He had not been to blame. Though they did not understand His words, they saw plainly that He had acted right.

Subject Unto Them.—He set an example in this to all boys and girls. It was a part of His life as a man that He must be under restraints similar to those which we have to endure. Perhaps this word is added just here to counteract the impression that might otherwise be left from the preceding narrative that Jesus went His own way irrespective of His parents' wishes. To be carried away for a time by a new and larger duty was a very different thing from disobedience. He was a loyal and obedient Son, and His parents recognized the fact.

Church and Clergy.

The Rev. E. E. Mader, for the last two years associate rector of Christ church, St. Paul, Minn., has been called to the rectorship of the same in succession to the late Rev. C. D. Andrews, D. D.

The Rev. T. W. Bishop of the Appleton Methodist church, Dorchester, was calling on a friend recently, when she presented him with a check for \$1,000 toward the fund for the complete renovation of that church. The work is to be begun at once.

Congregation Knesseth Israel, orthodox, has been incorporated at Appleton, Wis., and will build a synagogue in the near future.

Mrs. James Harrison of Philadelphia has entered the community of the Religious of the Convent in New York City, and at the same time her 18-year-old son entered the Jesuit novitiate at St. An-drew on the Hudson.

Temple Israel of St. Louis, Rabbi Leon Harrison, has been sold to a colored congregation. The Temple Israel congregation has approved the capacity of the present building. It will erect a larger and handsomer house of worship farther up town.

TAFT ON THE CANAL

SECRETARY DISCUSSES ISTHMIAN AFFAIRS.

Letter to the President on Panama Conditions Sent to Congress—Action on Type Delayed—Railway Road Issue and Market Criticized.

The letter of the Secretary of War to the President transmitting the annual reports of the Isthmian Canal Commission and of the president of the Panama Railroad company, together with the reports, were received by the two houses of Congress. The report of the canal commission has been made public. Secretary Taft in his letter advised the President that there is to be a majority and a minority report from the board of consulting engineers as to the type of canal to be recommended, and he hopes that the whole matter may be presented for submission to Congress by Feb. 1.

The Secretary takes up the report of the president of the railroad company and discusses two transactions referred to in the report—the issue of bonds and their repurchase by the company and the market contract for feeding employees on the isthmus. Of these the Secretary says:

"The question of issuing the bonds was not submitted to you or to me before final action was taken by the board of directors. The policy of selling the bonds was a doubtful one and should not have been adopted until after a conference with higher governmental authority. I have not the slightest doubt that the president and directors of the company acted in entire good faith in what they did, and, as they thought, for the best interests of the government; but considering the anomalous and peculiar relations between the directors and the company and the government, the bonds should not have been issued without your approval or mine."

"In view of this fact, by your authority, I instructed the president of the railroad company to proceed at once to repurchase the bonds. The bonds themselves contained a stipulation providing that they might be redeemed either Oct. 1 or April 1 upon the payment of the previous six months' interest, the principal, and a premium of 5 per cent. "Arrangements were made with the purchasers by which the bonds were bought back at the premium paid, 105, and accrued interest to date of repurchase from Oct. 1. To make the purchase it was at first thought necessary for the railroad company to borrow \$400,000 from the canal commission."

In future, the Secretary says, questions of this character "will not be acted upon until after conference with the proper authorities."

Discusses Market Contract.

Secretary Taft then discusses the cancellation of the market contract for feeding the Panama laborers. He says:

"The reason for the cancellation of the contract was that, in carrying out Mr. Markel's recommendations, the railroad company, under Mr. Stevens, had been able to furnish food to its employees and those of the commission at a less price than that fixed in the contract. Mr. Markel still insists that the estimate of cost made by him was reasonable and that the results obtained by the company were due to two circumstances—one that all the elements of cost to the contractor were not included in the railroad company's estimate for the cost of first class meats, and the other that the specifications of the contract required for meals for the second class of employees a more expensive meal than the company was actually furnishing."

After stating that Mr. Markel was later allowed \$10,745 for his expenses under the contract, Mr. Taft says:

"This action was taken without consulting either you or me, and was not brought to my attention until some time after my return from Panama on Nov. 15. Looked at from a purely and strictly legal standpoint, if the amendment of the contract with respect to the cancellation at the discretion of the President was to be strictly construed, a cancellation would end the obligations of both parties under it and leave them without any claim for damages by either against the other, and therefore Mr. Markel would seem to have no claim against the railroad company after the right of absolute cancellation had been exercised by the president. In other words, it would appear that the payment ordered by the directors was gratuitous and without legal consideration."

Mr. Taft says as the market claim, after investigation, has been approved by the Attorney General, he asks the President to approve the transaction.

Panama Railway Report.

The annual report of the Panama Railroad Company for the ten months ended Oct. 31 last, submitted to Congress, shows that after payment of all fixed charges and cost of operation for the period covered there remains \$251,248, or somewhat in excess of 5 per cent on the capital stock. The total earnings of the road for the transportation of all kinds of traffic show an increase of \$32,234, or 18.77 per cent over the corresponding ten months of the previous year. Passenger earnings increased \$43,931 and mail earnings decreased \$2,434. The total revenue freight traffic for the period of the report including both merchandise and coal, was \$43,440 tons, increase of 26.73 per cent, and yielded a revenue of \$1,308,145, an increase of 17.93 per cent.

It is the understanding in Washington that Madrid has practically been settled upon as the meeting place of the Isthmian conference.



- 1512—Juan Diaz De Solis discovered the mouth of the Rio Janeiro river.
- 1521—Louis XII. of France died.
- 1521—Martin Luther excommunicated.
- 1523—Knights of Malta driven from the island of Rhodes by the Turks.
- 1540—Henry VIII. married to Anne, daughter of Duke of Cleves.
- 1580—Catherine De Medici died.
- 1604—Jesuits reinstated in France.
- 1640—Anne of Austria, Queen Regent of France, fled from Paris to St. Germain.
- 1651—Charles II. crowned King of Scotland.
- 1661—First appearance of women actors said to have been made at Lincoln Inn Fields theater, London.
- 1693—Marshall Luxembourg died.
- 1698—Whitehall Palace, London, destroyed by fire.
- 1717—Triple alliance formed by England, France and Holland.
- 1724—Philip V. of Spain abdicated in favor of his son.
- 1725—Pope Benedict XIII. opened the Holy Gates.
- 1729—Many persons killed or injured as a result of a great fog enveloping London.
- 1735—Paul Hervey born.
- 1737—John Hancock born.
- 1740—Benjamin Franklin born.
- 1745—Gen. Anthony Wayne born.
- 1757—Attempt made to assassinate Louis XV. of France.
- 1757—Calcutta retaken by the English.
- 1762—England declared war against Spain.
- 1770—Union flag raised at Cambridge, Mass.
- 1771—Battle between American and British forces at Princeton, N. J.
- 1781—French invaded island of Jersey and met with defeat.
- 1784—Treaty between United States and Great Britain signed.
- 1787—Arthur Middleton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died.
- 1788—Georgia ratified the constitution of the United States.
- 1793—State canal of Pennsylvania begun. Alien bill passed in England. Third partition of Poland arranged between Russia, Austria and Prussia.
- 1795—Josiah Wedgwood, inventor of Wedgwood ware, died.
- 1798—American Congress made gift of \$12,900 to Kosciuszko, the Polish patriot who aided in the American revolution.
- 1801—Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
- 1804—Insurrection of Irish convicts in New South Wales.
- 1806—Breslau surrendered to the French.
- 1814—Dantzig surrendered to Duke of Wustenburg.
- 1822—Declaration of independence by the Greeks.
- 1825—Ferdinand IV, King of Naples, died.
- 1828—Fall of the Villele ministry in France.
- 1829—Protests received at Washington against dispatch or delivery of mails on the Sabbath. Forty killed in a mine explosion at Lyons, France.
- 1830—Methodism first introduced in Germany.
- 1833—First newspaper issued in Buffalo, N. Y. Charles Lamb died.
- 1842—English began retreat from Kabul.
- 1843—Steven F. Mason, ex-Governor of Michigan, died.
- 1848—Girard College, Philadelphia, opened. Insurrection at Messina, Sicily.
- 1849—Discovery of the magnetic clock by Dr. Locke of Ohio.
- 1853—Gen. Aristas resigned and Cevallos chosen president of Mexico. Spain enacted stringent law against liberty of the press.
- 1854—French and English fleets enter the Black sea on their way to the Crimea.
- 1855—Victoria Bridge across St. Lawrence river carried away by ice.
- 1857—Assassination of the Archbishop of Paris (Sibour).
- 1863—State of West Virginia admitted to the Union.
- 1875—Trial of the Beecher-Tilton case begun. Garibaldi refused pension from Italy on account of nation's low finances.
- 1885—Earthquake shocks felt in Maryland, Virginia and New Hampshire. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia invested with the pallium.
- 1891—Emma Abbott, famous opera singer, died. Settlement of frontier dispute between Persia and Afghanistan.
- 1893—Last spike driven in the Great Northern extension to the Pacific coast.
- 1895—Million dollar fire at Toronto, Ont. Many lives lost in great storm on English coast. Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, W. C. T. U. leader, died.
- 1898—John D. Rockefeller donated \$100,000 to University of Chicago.
- 1899—Formal delivery of Cuba to the United States.
- 1900—Gen. Leonard Wood released forty prisoners unjustly detained in Cuban jails. British steamer Glasgow sunk in collision in Dover Straits.
- 1901—Philly D. Armour, Chicago millionaire, died.
- 1904—Confederate Gen. Longstreet died.

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Awake, Awake.

Awake! Awake! the stars are pale; the east is rustling gray; they fade, behold the phantoms fade; that kept the gates of day; throw wide the burning valves, and let the golden streets be free; the morning watch is past—the water of evening shall not be.

Put off, put off your mail, ye kings, and eat your brands to dust; a surer grasp your hands must know. You hear a better trust; nay, bend about the lance's point, and break the helmet-bar—A noise is on the morning winds, but not the noise of war!

Among the grassy mountain paths the glittering troops increase; they come; they come—how far their feet—they come that publish peace! Victory, fair victory, our enemies and ours.

And the clouds are clasped in light, and all the earth with flowers.

Alas, still depressed and dim with dew, but yet a little while. And radiant with the deathless rose the wilderness shall smile. And every tread living thing shall feed by streams of rest.

Nor lamb shall from the fold be lost, nor nursing from the nest.

For aye, the time of wrath is past, and near the time of rest. And hark! the horn of man and faithfulness his breast—Behold, the time of wrath is past, and hark! the horn of man and faithfulness his breast—And the wolf is dead in Arcady and the dragon in the sea.

—John Ruskin, written at the age of 47.

MY TEACHER'S LESSON

By ALLISON YEVILL

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"Mrs. Millman, let me present Mr. Leonard to you."

I bowed over the white hand that was gracefully extended and my hostess bustled daintily away, confident that she had brought together two people who wanted to be brought together—perhaps to stay together for a greater or less time.

So far as I was concerned, my hostess was both right and wrong. I was anxious to meet Mrs. Millman—possibly a little too anxious for my subsequent peace of mind. It had been long since we had last met and the old hurt was not yet quite out of my heart. How well I remembered the parting—that sad swirl in the current of life that had finally separated two people who had been drifting away from each other for a long time.

Was it my fault? Was it hers? Was it that of the man she had married and who, I had learned, had recently left her a widow? Was it my fault that I was not more ambitious? Was it hers that she was not patient enough? Was it his, that he had everything to offer her from a worldly point of view that I had not?

As I dropped the hand and uttered some commonplace I glanced at her face. She gave no sign of having recognized me and as I caught sight of the reflection of my own faded face, I was surprised. I had been introduced to her under my pen name, by which I had been known for years.

"I have been wondering, Mr. Leonard," she said, "when I was going to meet you. You social lions are as hard to meet as though you were real stars, instead of the arbiters of the eschew of your characters."

"It is very kind of you to be interested in my poor literary efforts," I said, knowing of old the power of her flattery.

"I like to meet clever people," she replied, with an evident sincerity which robbed the remark of its boldness. "I have read all of your books and especially the last. I want to congratulate you on your success."

"Largely advertising, I assure you," answered cynically. "We become famous like breakfast foods or automobiles."

"I wonder what was the secret of your success," she answered, with the roguish twinkle in her eye. "I found little evidence of a knowledge of women in your books, and yet your success rests largely upon what the world calls your insight into female character."

"She could say this—when every character I had ever drawn had been drawn with her for its model; when or years her face had been before me."

Gave no sign of having recognized me. Not understanding women? I understood her, at any rate; at least I thought I did and by the process of induction I thought I knew all women.

Her remark nettled me. "We are on profitless ground, I fear," I said, a bit stiffly. "I shan't ask for your opinion of my characters. They have all been drawn from life, I assure you—all the women, at least. I might confess that most of them have had one woman for their model."

A flush mounted into her face and her voice faltered when she tried to make it steady.

"Your women have not the true

FEROCIOUS DOGS.

Ekstreme ferocity and treachery are charges brought against the Eskimo "husky" dog of the frozen desolate north. That they are not without their basis is proved by an incident bordering on a tragedy, recently occurred at the Cartwright post of the Hudson Bay Company.

The 6-year-old son of the agent, well wrapped up in fur, left the post house one day to play about the door. With him was his faithful companion and protector, a big mastiff that the agent had brought from England. The husky that composed the post team of sledges haulers at first had attempted to welcome the mastiff to their midst in the very literal sense of chewing him up; but, by dint of giving two or three of the pack a good manhandling, the mastiff had established it, once for all, that he was not their meat.

So now while the little boy romped in the snow the huskies skulked about at a safe distance. From out the window the child's mother glanced occasionally to see that all was well.

Suddenly there was a commotion that sent the mother flying in a frenzy of fear to the door. One piercing scream had come from the child, to be succeeded by a riot of yelps, snarls and howls. The slight that greeted the mother was appalling. The boy was down, with the pack of huskies tumbling over one another to get at him, while the big mastiff gallantly fought to save his young charge from their distended fangs.

The child, it was later learned, had fallen on a patch of ice, and the huskies, ever on the alert for an advantage to attack, had set upon him in an instant. The mastiff, who was a few feet away, sprang immediately to the rescue.

His lust for human flesh had overcome the huskies' fear of the mastiff, but while he could not save his charge from being shockingly bitten, his heroic onslaught upon the pack of mad-demon brutes prevented them from tearing the boy to pieces on the spot, and thus enabled the mother to reach her child before it was too late.

The agent's wife could not tell you how she did it, but somehow she snatched the boy away from the cruel fangs of the huskies and fled with him to the house, while behind her the dogs fought one another to lap up the blood that dripped from his wounds. All night the unfortunate child wailed in pain, which sound caused the dogs to gather close to the house and howl and howl for the prey they had been robbed of.

The next day the frosty air about the post rang repeatedly to the reports of a rifle, and when the usual silence that broods over the wilderness had been restored, twelve husky dogs lay dead in the snow. It was an act not so much of retributive justice as of necessary protection; once a husky gets a taste of human blood, no person thereafter is safe in his vicinity.

BOYS AT \$50 EACH. Trafficking in Human Beings Still Part of Commerce. On the same steamer by which I reached Benguela there were five little native boys, conspicuous in striped jerseys, and running about the ship like rats, writes a traveler in Harper's Magazine. I suppose they were about 10 or 12 years old, perhaps less. I do not know where they came from, but it must have been from some far-off distant part of the interior, for like all natives who see stairs for the first time they went up and down them on their hands and knees. They were traveling with a Portuguese, and within a week of landing at Benguela he had sold them all to other white owners. Their price was nearly \$50. Their owner did rather well, for the boys were small and thin—hardly bigger than another native slave boy who was at the same time given away by one Portuguese friend to another as a New Year's present. But all through this part of the country I have found this price of human beings ranging rather higher than I expected, and the man who told me the price of the boys had himself been offered one of them at that figure, and was simply passing on the offer to myself.

Bicycle Was the Quickest. It would be interesting to try in America an experiment made in Paris the other day. Some frequenters of a cafe in the center of the city got into a dispute as to the quickest mode of conveyance in Paris, and it was decided to put the matter to a practical test. It was arranged that a message should be sent to some friends in a cab on the outskirts of the city, a distance of two and a half miles. To convey the message there were employed a cyclist, a cab, an omnibus, the Paris "tube," and the pneumatic postcard delivery. The message was also to be telegraphed and telephoned.

The results were as follows: The cyclist was an easy first, time 11 minutes, 15 seconds. The cab, time, 23 minutes was second. The messenger who took the "tube" required 31 minutes to cover the distance; the omnibus, 34 minutes; the telegram, 35 minutes, and the "pneumatic" postcard, 3 hours and 3 minutes. The telephone message could not be delivered at all, owing to the line being blocked.

If its mother can't get the baby to sleep, and its father does, she always suspects him of having given it soothing syrup.

If it is father who argues the child down out of bed in the morning, instead of mother, they get up a good deal quicker.

Treacherous Memory. "I have such a wretched memory. Now I have an appointment with my dentist to-day and I've just thought of it."

"Well, you've remembered it in time."

"But, blame it, I wanted to forget it!"

The Height of Meanness. "Did you succeed in getting any money out of old Glosch?"

"Did I? Why, man, he is so mean that even the atmosphere in his office is too close to give a man his own breath."

A STORY OF GREAT HARDSHIP.

Experiences of a British Mission in an Asiatic Desert. A remarkable story of hardship and suffering is told by the mission under Col. A. H. MacMahon, which has returned to England after spending two and a half years demanding the boundaries between the Persian and Afghan territories in Selatan, about which there was a quarrel. No fewer than fifty members of the mission lost their lives, some from heat and thirst, others from drowning and hydrophobia, while nearly 5,000 camels and 120 horses succumbed. The mission consisted of eleven British officers, a large staff of survey and irrigation experts, an escort of 200 native infantry, sixty cavalry, with a large supply of transport, including the Fifty-eighth Camel Corps—in all a total of 1,900 men, 200 horses and 2,200 camels.

As the base was at Quetta, 500 miles across almost waterless desert, whence all stores except grain and fodder and a few local commodities had to be imported, the difficulty of feeding the mission can be well appreciated.

Five weeks were taken in the march of 500 miles over uninhabited, waterless country between Quetta and Selatan, and three men and a number of animals were frozen to death. The camp was formed at Kuchak, a bare, desolate spot, wind-swept, with alternations of extreme heat and cold, and here the mission stayed two and a half summers.

One of the most tragic experiences was the death of an Indian surveyor while on duty in the waterless desert of Dashi-Margo, which had never before been visited or surveyed. He ventured too far from water, and, owing to the intense heat, was unable either to move forward or to retreat his steps.

He and seven of his followers paid the penalty with their lives. Last winter all the jackals which Selatan abounds for some unknown cause went mad and attacked men and animals. The disease also spread to the wolves, who played great havoc. Four members of the mission were bitten, one of whom died of hydrophobia. A mad wolf which attacked the camp of the camel corps bit seventy-eight camels and one horse, and forty-eight of the camels and the horse died of hydrophobia. On another occasion a horde of mad wolves tried unsuccessfully to rush the camp.

The Sulistan themselves were so overcome by terror of these mad animals that they actually killed off all but a very few of their dogs, on whom they depend for safety and security at night.

Great suffering was caused by the winds. During the summer what is known as the 120-day wind attained a velocity of anything up to seventy miles an hour, and it was impossible to venture out except perhaps for an hour in the evening, when it slightly moderated. The air was full of dust and salt, and was extremely painful. In the winter terrific blizzards, with intense cold, were common experiences.

The last visitation of this sort was on March 29 of last year, when the temperature dropped to 4 degrees above zero and the wind registered 120 miles an hour. In this storm 600 camels were killed.

Maintaining Ocean Cable. The difficulty attending the efficient maintenance of the network of submarine telegraph cables, by which intelligence is flashed to the uttermost ends of the earth, is illustrated by the reports that no fewer than six of these cables were damaged by the typhoon which recently raged over the East China seas.

The various cable companies are, of course, prepared for contingencies of this kind, and a fleet of some forty specially-constructed vessels are constantly employed in laying and repairing cables in different parts of the world.

The magnitude of these operations may be realized when it is said that the length of the cable lying along the bed of the ocean is something like 225,000 miles. Of these considerably more than one-half are British, while British messages number 100,000,000 per annum. The cables lie at various depths, the greatest known depth of the ocean being 5,688 miles in the North Pacific.

Romans Fixed Our Railway Gauge. The ancient Romans made the standard gauge of our present railways, says a British publication. The width of the wheel base of the most up-to-date dining car is what it is because it was originally that of the chariots which rolled about the Roman roads in Britain. A recent speaker upon the subject at Newcastle put the matter beyond theory. He said that many years ago he had known an old gentleman who, in his youth, had been associated with Stephenson. This old gentleman had told him that he had asked the great engineer why he had adopted the still existing gauge, and Stephenson had explained that he found it was the width between the ruts in the roads along the Roman wall and that he thought that if a world power like Rome had found that gauge the most effective he could not do better than to adopt it also.

Apples Improve Morals. A recent authority asserts that the generous use of apples will improve the disposition, removing all disagreeable feelings and making existence more enjoyable for all. He also declares that apples are an infallible cure for the drink and tobacco habits, and that their use as a daily article of diet will have a wonderful effect upon the whole system.

ORNAMENTAL STATES.

Little German Countries of Which William is Actual Boss. A curious feature about all these little German countries which cost so much and which produce so many scandals calculated to discredit monarchical institutions is that they are purely ornamental. Although all the little monarchs theoretically possess sovereign powers they are as a matter of fact nothing more than vassals of the Emperor. It is true that the Emperor can declare war, conclude treaties and promulgate laws in the name of the Emperor, but this council is absolutely controlled by his own country of Prussia. The Emperor is commander-in-chief of the German army. In time of peace Bavarian administrators his own army, but the troops of Saxony and Wurtemberg and all the other German states are controlled by Prussia.

When the troops are enlisted they swear loyalty to their respective sovereigns, but they swear obedience to the orders of the Emperor. The Emperor has absolute control over the entire navy without any interference from the other monarchs. The Emperor has the right of summoning, opening, adjourning and proroguing the Reichstag, the laws of the empire, which are practically controlled by Prussia, take precedence over the laws of the states. Prussia are compulsory on all the other monarchs.

The little German courts perform a service, however, which should not be overlooked. When the princes of the great reigning families of Europe are short of wives they can always find ladies of birth equal to their own among the minor German royal families, while the princesses of great imperial and royal houses can marry the sons of the little German monarchs and their relatives without sacrificing their royal rank and dignity.

AMERICA'S NON-VOTERS. Residents of Various States Who Are Barred from the Polls. Every one of the forty-five States has a different law as to voting, and the provisions of these election laws operate to exclude from the suffrage in the State those who retain it in another. Thus, Florida excludes "idiots and dulleads," the two classes being currently included as one.

New Hampshire excludes paupers, defining them as those who are relieved from paying taxes at their own request. Rhode Island groups paupers and lunatics together. Washington excludes Indians, but not Chinamen. Oregon excludes Chinamen, but not Indians. Maine includes "Indians and paupers" in one category, and Michigan includes Indians and dulleads.

Texas has a sweeping provision which includes "idiots, paupers, lunatics, United States soldiers, seamen and marines." The purpose of this provision is to prevent soldiers of army posts in Texas from voting there if they hail from other States, and it is not a reminder of the reconstruction period, for Indiana and Ohio have the same provision of law.

California excludes idiots, Chinese, the insane, and those found guilty of felony, making no distinction between the four classes. Idaho excludes bachelors and polygamists, but Utah has no such provision. South Dakota excludes those convicted of treason, and North Dakota has a like provision, though prosecutions for treason in these two States are practically unknown. Mississippi groups together in the excluded class "persons who have not paid their taxes and bachelors."

Michigan excludes the "seconds" at duels and Minnesota Indians "lacking customs of civilization." Tennessee raises no qualifications as to sanity and Wisconsin excludes those who bet on elections in that State.

A Dreadful Threat Knocked Out. That dreadful threat of bringing into prominence again the distended skirt seems to have died a natural death, just as its principal modern promoter did in Paris a few days ago. The name of M. Auguste Person has been associated with the invention of the crinoline skirt ever since 1855, in which year he really did form the idea of making a skirt with hoops and sold his invention for \$800 and then went into the occupation of devising switches and turnouts for an English railway company. As a fact, M. Person was not the originator of the hoopskirt at all. The hoopskirt came into vogue in 1711 and became larger and larger until 1724, when it reached such ridiculous proportions that a woman could not stand in a space less than six feet square. Politicians were just as chary in those days of offending women's fancies as they are to-day, but the nuisance became so intolerable that pressure was brought to bear on George III, and in 1760 the wearing of hoops at court was abolished by royal edict.

Higher Methods No Excuse. The pickpocket had been caught in the act and arrested.

"What is the meaning of this?" he exclaimed, pale with indignation and struggling violently. "Gentlemen, this is an outrage! I can explain it all! You have no right to meddle in my business affairs! Besides, I can prove an alibi!"

But he was too insignificant an operator. He was hurried off to the lock-up.

Flies Spread Cholera. A French authority says that among the most active agents in the spread of cholera is the common house fly. They settle on food which is afterwards eaten.

LONELIEST SPOT ON EARTH.

Point Barrow, the Northernmost Settlement on the Continent. Charles D. Brower, who is in charge of the whaling and trading station at Point Barrow, Alaska, is now on a visit to the States after an absence of six and one-half years. Brower is well known to all sailors and whalers who fare to the icy north, and has acquired an enviable reputation through his uniform kindness toward the men engaged in the hazardous business of blubber hunting. He was principally instrumental in rescuing 300 shipwrecked whalers in the summer of 1897, and maintained them at the station for an entire year, until succor arrived from the outside world. Many times he has risked his life in dragging the boats from wrecked vessels for a distance of forty miles and more across the treacherous floes, saving the half-starved crews.

Brower has been living in Barrow for more than twenty years, and during that time has rarely ventured out into civilization. His existence is peculiar, secluded from the rest of the world, from which communication of any kind reaches him only during a brief period of each year. For the remainder of the time he and his companions are ice-bound and hear nothing from the rest of the world.

There are not more than six or eight white persons in the little colony. The missionary, the teacher and their wives bring the number up to ten, and in some seasons to twelve. The rest of the settlement consists of about 400 natives, who live at the point and in the adjacent villages. When Brower went to Barrow he found 1,000 Eskimos or more, but their number is constantly diminishing through sickness and lack of medical attendance. Brower tells how in 1902 he and the missionary buried 123 natives between September and Christmas as the result of a visitation of measles and a mild form of pneumonia.

From May 11 to Aug. 8 is one continuous day at Barrow. The long, weary night, when it comes, lasts just two months. The sun sinks Nov. 21, and the first rays peep over the horizon Jan. 21. It takes three days before the full orb becomes visible. Winter locks land and sea until late in the year. The whaling ships, the revenue cutter and the company's supply steamer come only once a twelve-month, and their visits are the only events in the monotonous life of the little lonely colony. The people begin to look for the arrival of ships from and after July 20, scanning the horizon eagerly for the first wreath of smoke or the glint of a sail. But some seasons the first ship does not reach the point until Aug. 10. All ships must leave about the end of August or else run the risk of being ice-bound. From then until the next year Barrow is the loneliest spot on earth.

Longfellow Down to Date. Congressman Allen of Maine, and a friend lately visited a well-known mountain resort. On their way from the mountain they met a lady of their acquaintance, with whom they conversed a few moments while waiting for their respective trains. The station where they met was some distance from the mountains, which were plainly in view.

The grandeur of the scenery was dilated upon, and the lady, in the course of the conversation, started to quote from Longfellow:

The distant mountains that appear Their solid bastions to the skies. Here she paused a second to think of the lines that followed, but before she could resume, the Congressman's friend supplied these lines:

Could not be visited it near Without a purse of generous size.

When Animals Weep. Monkeys and elephants show deep emotion by weeping. Bengger says he has often seen the eyes of a small South African monkey fill with tears when he was deprived of some coveted object or made very much afraid of something. Darwin cites a case of a monkey from Borneo in a zoological garden which was frequently moved to tears when grieved or pitted. During an elephant hunt in Ceylon one of the spectators relates that many of the elephants when bound showed no feeling except grief, and remained perfectly motionless while the tears streamed from their eyes. Female elephants are often affected in the same way when their young are taken from them.

When William Goes Hunting. When Emperor William of Germany goes out shooting a keeper accompanies him, and when the game is roused sticks a fork in the ground. The Kaiser, it is said, places his gun in the rest and handles the weapon pistol fashion. For everything that is shot a notch is made in the fork, and when it is covered with marks a new one is brought into use. All these forks, the notches on which are a proof of the Emperor's skill, are carefully preserved in the Kaiser's sporting museum as a record of the bags he has made.

Our Annual Railway Slaughter. According to the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the past year, 586 persons have been killed and 13,783 injured on American railroads. There were 1,231 collisions and 1,533 derailments.

But He Can Stop It. "Doce—That bachelor might just as well have gotten married."

Joyce—Why?

Joyce—He has bought a phonograph.

GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

When Will Soon Give Way to a \$40,000,000 Improvement. On the day, 33 years ago, when the great Grand Central station of the New York Central Railroad was thrown open to the traveling public, old Commodore Vanderbilt, who had watched over its construction with a jealous eye, rubbed his hands with deep pleasure and gleefully declared to all his friends that the station would be good for 50 years at least. Within the next few months the work of razing the recently-modeled original—remodeled at a cost of millions—will be under way, and by the end of next year, in all probability, the first foundation stone of the \$30,000,000 terminal that is to take its place will be put in position.

The history of what has been the most famous railroad station in the western hemisphere, and probably in the world, since the day of its completion, is a startling epitome of the country's unbelievable growth of this century within the last three decades.

The New York terminal station of the Hudson River Railroad was originally located near Madison square, on the site now occupied by the famous Madison Square Garden, but the commodore decided to build his new station farther uptown at Forty-second street. Work was begun on it late in the '60s, and when it stood completed in the third year of the ensuing decade it undoubtedly was, as the commodore had meant it to be, the handsomest and most practically planned building of its kind in the land.

It was heralded in the newspapers everywhere, not only for a brief period, but for years. For years, also, it was a famous show place, and every visitor to New York, whether reaching the city over the Vanderbilt lines or not, made it a point to visit the Grand Central station and talked about it everywhere to friends and acquaintances. Its fame reached to Europe even, and both English and continental railroad men used to cross the Atlantic solely for the purpose of inspecting its "long stretch of glass and iron, its great arch of office buildings, its many paraded tracks" and other features that astonished and gave birth to wonder by reason of their magnitude.

And now, seventeen years before the end of the period predicted for the usefulness of the Grand Central station, the famous structure must go. It will be replaced by one of the finest depots ever planned. Fifty-acre sites for the station and yards. The station building itself will cover eight acres, and \$17,000,000 will be expended on it. The forty-eight acres of station yard will enable trains to be made up within the shadow of the depot, and \$13,000,000 will be expended on them.

On the street level of the new structure will be a vast ticket lobby, 90x300 feet. Express passengers will leave this lobby through three main arches and descend to the floor of the express, or grand concourse. The length of this will be 470 feet, its width 160 feet, and the height from the floor to the great domed roof 150 feet. Back of the lobby and also fifteen feet below the street level will be a waiting room even larger than the ticket lobby, a mammoth restaurant and other conveniences, while in front of the concourse, the biggest thing of its sort in the world, will be thirty-four parallel express tracks. There will be five ways of leaving the express station, by subway, covered footway, and cab, none of which can be gained except from this floor.

Immediately below the express station and thirty-five feet below street level will be the suburban station, with its own but smaller concourse, its own tracks, its own waiting room and other conveniences. It will also have separate subway and street entrances and exits, and communication with ticket lobby and express station can be had by means of stairways when necessary.

The entire terminal, station and yards, will be operated by electricity.

Windmills in Holland. The windmills, which are an ever-present feature of every Dutch landscape, are used for all manner of purposes: for sawing lumber, pumping water, grinding flour and feed, and very largely in the manufacture of linseed oil and its substitutes. In the round tower of an ordinary wheat-grinding windmill such as are commonly seen in all Dutch cities, are generally living apartments for two families, a stable for the mill wagons, extensive storerooms, and the entire machinery for grinding and bolting 100 bags of flour a day. The arrangement of the machinery is most interesting—a system of huge wooden cog wheels being generally employed. Many of these mills are 300 or 400 years old and have been grinding away steadily ever since the days when Holland was a province of Spain.

Dutch Cities Built on Piles. As all the cities of Holland are built upon piles and are intersected in every direction by canals, it is not surprising to know that the great city of Amsterdam is built upon bluish islands, has 300 bridges, and that its ancient royal palace stands upon 14,000 piles driven seventy feet into the ground. This palace was occupied by Louis Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor Napoleon, during his reign as King of Holland.

There is an interesting difference there in the method of building.



A little golden locket.

him. She sent him away in coldness and a shadow fell upon his life which can never be lifted.

"Never," she asked, softly. "I have no hope of it ever doing so." I replied, "I know my model too well."

"I am deeply interested in the story," she said, in a low voice; "especially in the ending. The story is so like my own."

Her eyes never wavered as they met mine, but there was something in their depths that thrilled me with a vague hope.

"There was the lover, the heroine, the tragedy of the parting, in my own story," she went on dreamily. "But there the parallel ends. I was forced to marry, forced to sacrifice myself. The lover left me, I could do nothing else."

Her voice faltered pathetically, and again that rising hope mounted into my heart.

"You don't understand 'Muriel Vane' at all," she said passionately. "She wrote to her lover to come back—wrote many times. She told him that love was all in all; that she loved him better than everything else in the world. The letters were never answered. It was then that she married—for money, the world said; but the marriage was hateful to her and the money saved her father from commercial ruin. She gave her husband respect and honor, but her love she kept sacred in her own heart, dedicated to the memory of the old days. She kept it enshrined with a tendril of faded arbutus."

Arbutus! The dear sweet symbol of our love of long ago! An acorn of pain went through me and then Claire Millman, the old Claire, the dear, loving, tender, suffering Claire, that I had known and lost, who was found and who knew me all the time—my Claire forever and forever, rose and held out to me a little golden locket. At a touch it opened and inside I saw a few withered petals of arbutus.

"Your lover shot himself," she said, with a pathetic reproach in her voice. "If he had treasured his love as faithfully as these petals have been kept, he would have had his Muriel after all. You did not understand 'Muriel Vane'—Harold."

If the first time she had called me by my name. I opened a locket at the end. My watch chain and held it out to her. There were petals of withered arbutus inside it, too. They had all been gathered that night in June. "Each me to understand her, Claire," I said, humbly.

Since that hour I have been learning, learning a dear teacher's sweet, old lesson, ever new.



Gave no sign of having recognized me.

Not understanding women? I understood her, at any rate; at least I thought I did and by the process of induction I thought I knew all women.

Her remark nettled me. "We are on profitless ground, I fear," I said, a bit stiffly. "I shan't ask for your opinion of my characters. They have all been drawn from life, I assure you—all the women, at least. I might confess that most of them have had one woman for their model."

A flush mounted into her face and her voice faltered when she tried to make it steady.

"Your women have not the true